

preliminary  
CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN

september 1, 1970



RONALD REAGAN  
Governor  
of California

NORMAN S. LIVERMORE, JR.  
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Parks and Recreation



# preliminary CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 2299  
SACRAMENTO 95811

RONALD REAGAN, Governor



September 1, 1970

Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, Chief  
Office of Archeology and Historic  
Preservation  
National Park Service  
801 19th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Dr. Connally:

I am pleased to forward to you ten (10) copies of the Preliminary California History Plan. There will be forwarded to you approximately on July 1, 1971, a more comprehensive California History Plan. In order to keep the history plan updated, we propose to apply each year for a lesser amount to keep the plan viable.

We look forward to continuing our planning work, through an additional planning grant under the National Historical Preservation Act. The availability of planning funds is very timely, for I have seen the need to reevaluate our past historical programs, and on a better planning base, project an imaginative program that will help make history live in California.

I have designated, with your knowledge, the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the official Review Board for the Preliminary Plan and to recommend upon its approval. The composition of the Advisory Committee has recently been changed to comply with the federal requirements.

In order to help in the production of the Preliminary Plan, we have also convened a California History Plan Committee, a group of eminent historical experts on California history.

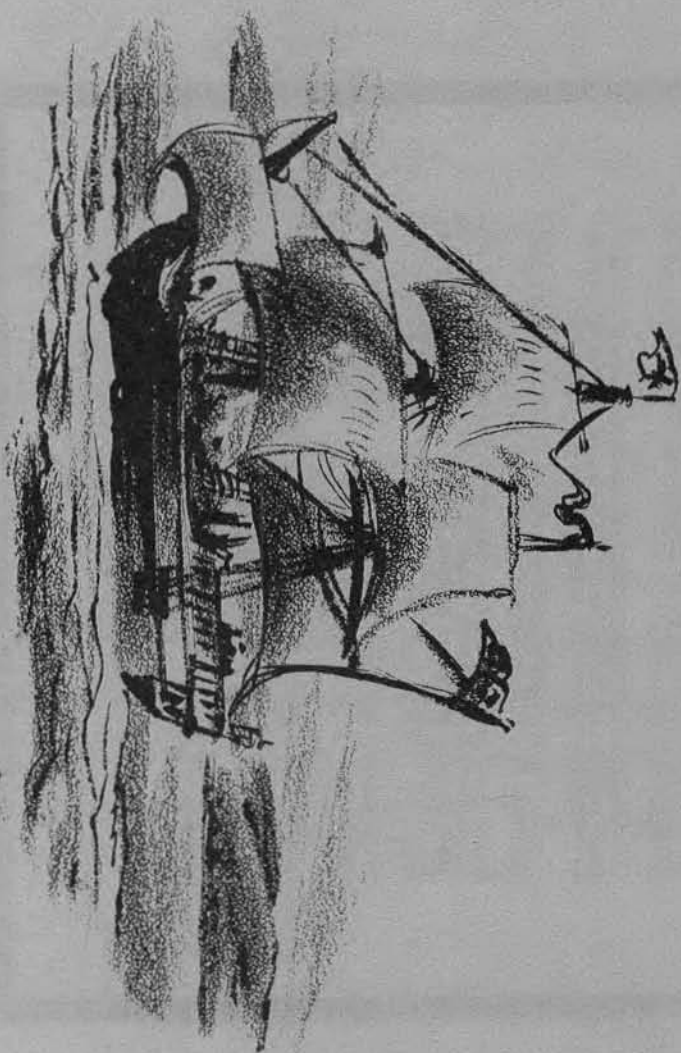
Although we are forwarding a preliminary plan on this date, it has not been formally approved by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. Advance copies, however, have been sent to each member, and it is expected the Advisory Committee will formally approve the plan on September 21, 1970. You will be informed of any recommended changes, and of the approval of the plan, following that meeting.

We look forward to a continued good working relationship with the National Park Service in this joint program.

Sincerely,  
  
William Penn Mott, Jr.  
State Liaison Officer

Attachments

letter  
of transmittal





# introduction

It is the philosophy of the State of California:

- To assume the leadership in coordinating efforts, both public and private, to preserve the valuable examples of the State's colorful history, its sites, structures and artifacts
- To assume a prominent historical "supplier role" in acquiring historical areas of State significance and protecting them as units of the State Park System
- To interpret California history, its themes, stories and significances to the general population, to educators and students, to history hobbyists, to professional historians and to special groups as required
- To provide new "social utility" to the meaning of history to help in the struggle to solve present nationwide social problems by relating better our past to our present and future

This is the Preliminary California History Plan. The more comprehensive California History Plan will be produced approximately July 1, 1971, and will be submitted to the U.S. National Park Service in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

The present is fortunate timing for the State of California to produce its History Plan. There are ever increasing pressures for the State to spend more money on history. There is growing confusion on the dividing lines of responsibility for this among levels of government. There are growing competitive demands for programs on governmental budgets.

Traditionally, historical preservation has been accomplished through emotional appeal. There is need for a more objective approach to the coordinated State and Federal program under the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is significant that the Plan comes during the two-year period that California is holding its bicentennial celebration of the first settlement of white man in California, and soon will participate with the Nation in its 1976 Bicentennial celebration.

The purposes of the California History Plan are to carry out the four parts of this State's historical philosophy. In the comprehensive California History Plan, a five- and 20-year proposal to accomplish this task will be presented.



# 1 Authority

## for the California History Plan

Much has been done in California to preserve history. Much more is yet to be accomplished. Very early, California and her citizens recognized the value of their heritage and decided that in order to preserve history for appreciation and recognition by the present and future generations, it must acquire, develop, protect and interpret the sites and artifacts of these earlier peoples. A chronology of significant efforts toward this end is reviewed:

- 1850 – The Society of California Pioneer Society was founded in San Francisco and is still Active in preservation efforts.
- 1887 – The State Legislature provided funds to purchase the first state historical monument at Coloma honoring James W. Marshall. Now a total of 23 such units are part of the State Park System.
- 1890 – The California History Landmarks League was formed; it was the forerunner of today's California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee.
- 1927 – Frederic Law Olmsted's survey of state park projects emphasized history preservation.
- 1953 – A *Master Program of Acquisition for State Historical Areas* was approved in principle by the California State Park Commission.
- 1960 – The *California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan* responded to the cumulative demands of recreation and history for long-range planning.
- 1967 – The *Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings in California* identified historic structures and sites. This will be augmented by the new statewide survey under the National Historic Preservation Act.

1970 – *The Preliminary California History Plan, September 1, 1970*, and

1971 – *The Comprehensive California History Plan* (yet to be completed).

The Department of Parks and Recreation's authority to produce the Preliminary and Comprehensive California History Plans is contained in *TITLE 1, Section 101* of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, and the supplemental document *Grants for Historic Preservation – A Guide for State Participation*. The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service has recognized the Director, State Department of Parks and Recreation as Liaison Officer for California. Additional authorization may be found in the 1970 publication endorsed by Governor Ronald Reagan entitled *California Policy for Recreation*.

*The Public Resources Code, Section 5003* states, "The department shall administer, protect and develop the state park system for the use and enjoyment of the public. . . It may enter into contracts with agencies of the United States, cities, counties, or other subdivisions of the state, for the care and maintenance of park areas."

*The State Park and Recreation Commission's Policy* states that "The function of the California State Park and Recreation Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation is to acquire, protect, develop and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of the people of the State a balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational and historic importance . . .". The *State Park System Plan, 1968*, asks for continued long-range planning in the field of history.

Indeed, the State of California, not only has authority for the planning for preservation of history, but is legally and administratively obligated to plan for it.

## 2 Scope and Methodology

### of the California History Plan

The scope of the Plan embraces the entire span of time of man's presence in the State of California. This begins with the first evidence of man from at least 15,000 B.C. to the present.

California has a number of reasons for the long-range planning for preserving its history. It is felt that, as the State with the largest population, it is a leader in the Nation. As such, it has an obligation to document its past as a basis for its future culture.

It is understood in California that protection and interpretation of our colorful history is a major public service as well as big business! Indeed, state and federal studies indicate that history is an important recreation ingredient. Tourism, sightseeing and study, linked with driving for pleasure are probably the most frequent types of outdoor recreation. Major targets for recreationists are the interesting historical areas of the State.

The California History Plan will fill a void in the *California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan*. It will also meet a need for the *State Park System Plan*, since the basic functions of the State Park System are three-fold: preserve history, preserve landscape and provide recreation. Three distinct planning methods are used to accomplish these functions. The method developed in the history plan will be used to guide the state's historical program for years to come.

The purposes of the planning method are to provide a logical basis for selection of historical projects and programs at the state level, and to give direction to other agencies and to private enterprise in a coordinated manner.

Past experience is replete with emotional pressures to save historic areas, structures and artifacts. There will never be enough money to do all of them. Thus it becomes essential for governmental agencies to have a positive, planned program of priorities to preserve history on other than a public or individual pressure basis.

Eminent historical experts were employed as consultants to assist in the development of the Preliminary California History Plan. This group, the California History Plan Committee, consisted of:

William N. Davis, Jr., Ph.D., Chief, State Archives

Elliot Evens, Ph.D., Curator, Society of California Pioneers

William H. Hutchinson, Professor of History, Chico State College

Joseph A. McGowan, Ph.D., Chairman, California History Department,  
Sacramento State College

Clement Meighan, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, University of  
California at Los Angeles

Doyce Nunis, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Southern  
California

Allan R. Ottley, Chief, California Section, California State Library

Rev. Francis Weber, Archivist, Archdiocese of Los Angeles and  
Professor of History, Queen of the Angel's Seminary

These people met several days in conference to help develop the planning method, classify the history of California, identify key problems needing solutions, and to recommend critical areas, structures and artifacts needing preservation. The results were organized and analyzed and the Plan was prepared by staff from several units of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Plan Committee submitted written reports containing valuable information which will be used in the Comprehensive Plan. The California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee is designated as the review body to recommend approval of the California History Plan.

The planning method adopted is an expanded version of the standard needs-supply-deficiencies-means approach. In more detail, the planning steps are described below:

- **Identification and Classification of History**

The full span of California history was dissected into its component parts. Classification of history into eras was utilized as the basis for recommended programs, not only for the state, but for other "suppliers" of history programs. The three eras are the Indian, the Hispanic, and the American.

Each era of history was fully reviewed to make sure that all aspects were considered. To accomplish this, each era was subjected to scrutiny on the basis of the cultural aspects described in Chapter 4:

- Architecture
- Exploration and Settlement
- Economic and Industrial
- Military
- Government
- Recreation and Leisure
- Social and Educational
- Religion

This process demands that California's history be examined from 24 points of view - the three eras and the eight cultural aspects.

- **Determination of Needs**

An analysis was made of the types of known "uses" of historical areas, facilities and programs. These uses were lumped into five major "user groups": sightseers, students, amateur historians, professional historians, and other special groups.

Qualification of the needs of the five major users of history was attempted. This will be amplified in the Comprehensive History Plan. A primary objective is to assure that programs sponsored by governmental and non-governmental interests meet two basic needs:

1. Optimum examples of the most diagnostic and characteristic samples of each history era will be preserved. It is the philosophy of the State to preserve and interpret examples of the full historical spectrum in order to meet presently known as well as anticipated needs.
2. Provide the quantity of historical programs in fair proportion to the needs of the five user-groups. A major emphasis will be placed upon the needs of the general sightseeing public.

- **Inventory of Supply**

Basic to the plan is an inventory and review of all existing historical areas, structures and artifacts. The basic sources of this inventory are:

1. Projects proposed by the California History Plan Committee



2. National Register of Historical Places
3. California Historical Landmark Sites
4. Previous surveys, studies and programs of the State Department of Parks and Recreation
5. California Archaeological Survey
6. Statewide Historic Sites Survey (now in progress)

- **Set Criteria for Preservation and Interpretation of History**

Preliminary criteria were set for acquisition of sites, and preserving and interpreting each cultural aspect of each history era. Within the preservation process, the following categories will receive emphasis:

1. Publication or recording of historical events
2. Marking sites of historical importance
3. Acquisition of historical sites, structures and artifacts
4. Development of acquired historical sites
5. Interpretation of historical happenings, sites and developments

- **Determine Deficiencies**

The cultural aspects of each historical era are being analyzed against the needs of the historical user groups and the criteria to be set for preservation. Preliminary evaluations of deficiencies have been made, and these will be expanded and refined in the Comprehensive Plan.

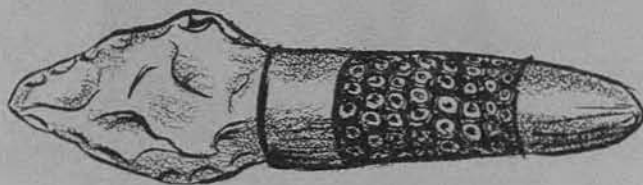


- **Definition of Responsibilities**

Once the deficiencies are identified it is essential to seek mutual agreement among agencies of all levels as to responsibilities. For the Comprehensive California History Plan, a meeting of officials from various levels of government will be convened by the State in an effort to draw as tightly as possible these dividing lines. A major consideration, of course, will be an effort to distinguish the responsibilities between local historical groups and government.

- **Proposals of Programs**

The Preliminary California History Plan recommends a program for the use of funds under the National Historic Preservation Act. This initial proposed program consists of well-known and studied items. These items will also be included in the final recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and will be in accord with the final adopted standards. A balanced program to meet deficiencies is not possible in this Preliminary Plan because the statewide survey is incomplete. Also, only those projects are proposed for which required matching State funds are immediately available to facilitate the use of federal funds under the Act.



# 3 History

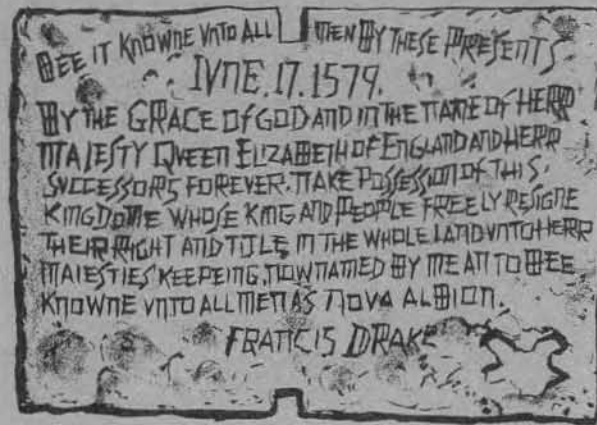
## *its problems of preservation and interpretation*

Over the years, in California and throughout the Nation, it is a familiar story — the bulldozers move; history is threatened; a small group implores an agency to act; there are no long-range plans to identify historical values or to act upon — another landmark is lost to progress.

The key problems which combine to prevent a long-range balanced history protection and interpretation program are:

1. **Endangered availability** — Obtaining sites, structures and artifacts before they are gone is a critical problem.
2. **Defining responsibility** — There is so much to be done that California's history program can ill-afford the present confusions over responsibilities of levels of government. The most difficult aspect is separating state and local significance.
3. **Obtaining adequate financing** — This is a most common problem because of the competition with other programs needing attention.
4. **Protection** — The threat to historical areas from vandals, hobby-history collectors, and apathetic administrations at all levels continues to be a problem.
5. **Planning** — More and more, there is the need to obtain effective long-range plans to assure that, regardless from whence the pressures come, the proper governments will provide a balanced program to cover all phases of history.
6. **Research** — To obtain continuing adequate support for research of history is vital to the authenticity of all historical programs.
7. **Inadequate interpretation** — The end objective of most history programs is to interpret to the people the significance of the preservation of the sites, structures and artifacts.
8. **Inadequate laws** — Laws at the state level are needed to protect sites, objects and structures from incompatible developments.
9. **Warehousing** — There is a need to develop facilities for the protection and care of artifacts and objects as they become available for future use. Special effort is needed to survey private collections which are often broken up at the end of a life's work.

The Comprehensive California History Plan will seek solutions to these fundamental problems, and propose programs and schedules to carry them out.



# Eras of California History

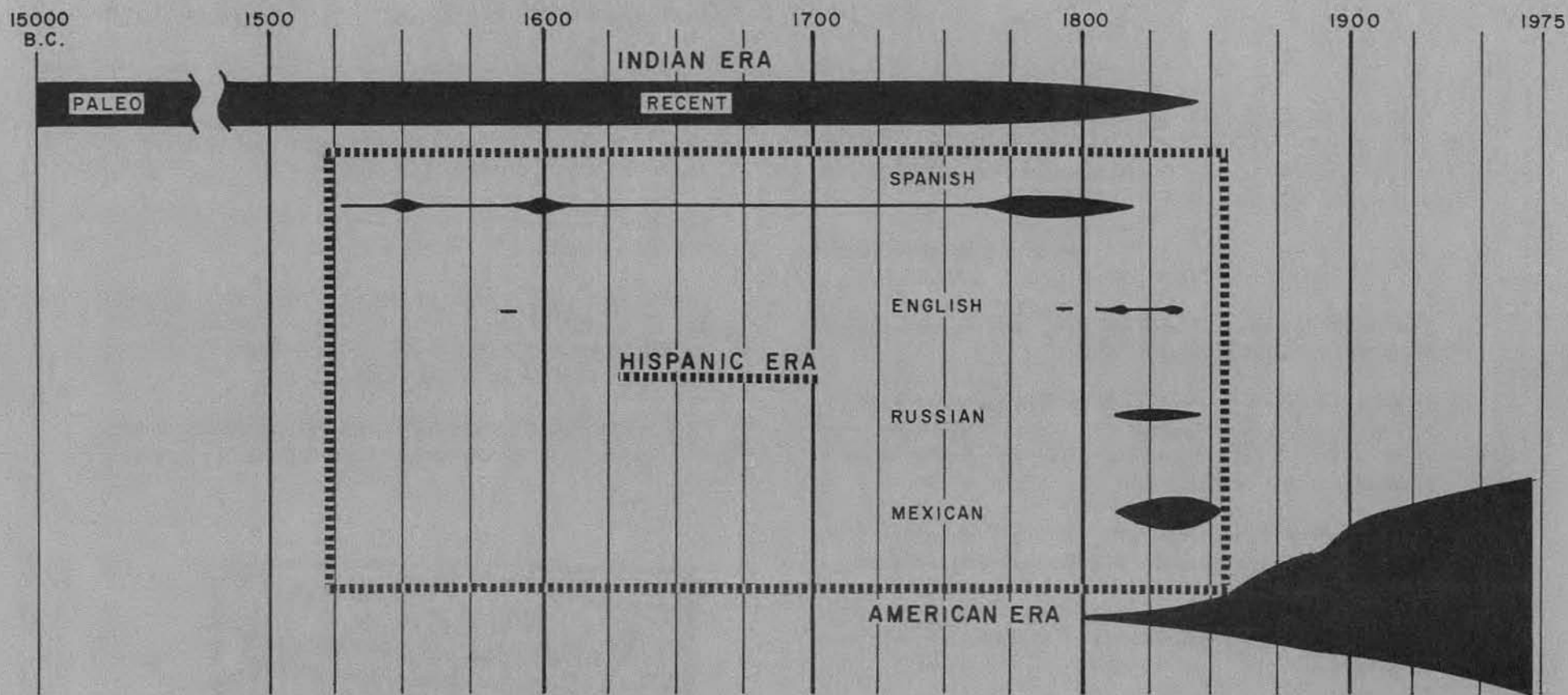


FIGURE 1



# 4 What is California History?

## *its identification and classification*

History is, variously, a chronological record of significant events; a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events; or events themselves, that form the subject matter of history.

For the purposes of this Preliminary Plan, California history is defined and classified into three major eras — Indian, Hispanic and American. These eras span the full spectrum of California history, dating back at least 15,000 years before the Spanish touched upon these shores, and includes the time during which man was present. The classification, therefore, includes the progenitors of the native California Indian. It also includes all events and evidences of man's culture to the present.

Previously, California history has been defined by periods, other types of eras, and in various topical chronologies. An effort has been made, in consultation with historical experts, to adopt in this Plan a classification of historical eras which will meet most historical requirements.

The adopted era classification reduces to its most simple form the occupancy of the State by man. Essentially, it recognizes the original and longest occupants as the Indians who were supplanted by the Americans. There was, in the process of change from the Indian to the American Era, a transitional and competing culture, the Hispanic Era. This era, in terms of population, was relatively small and was dominated by the Spanish and Mexican governments. The English and Russian governments also participated. Other races of man were brought in with the operations of these four governments active in this era. The following are brief descriptions of the three eras:

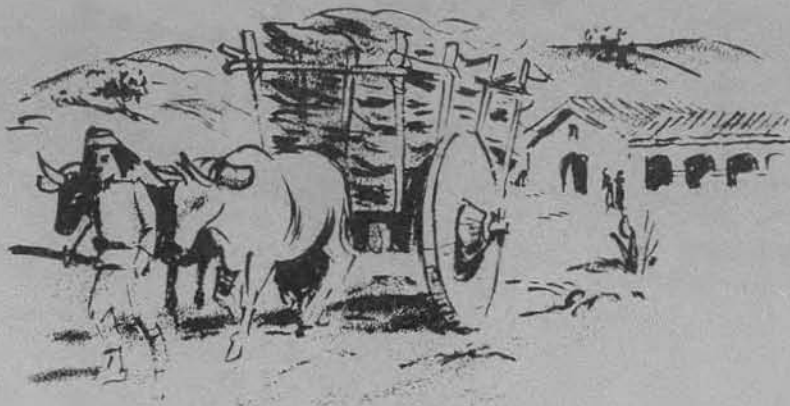


## INDIAN ERA

*Paleo-Indian  
Sub-era  
15,000 to 2,000  
years ago*



*Recent Indian  
Sub-era  
2,000 years ago  
to 1848*



Man lived in California at least 175 centuries ago. Laguna Skull (Laguna Beach, Orange County) carbon dates to about 15,500 B.C. Witt Site (Tulare Lake, Kings County) reveals man at about 10,500 B.C. Lake County's Borax Lake Site dates to around 7,000 B.C., while numerous sites — Tank Site, Los Angeles County, for example — have produced evidence placed in the vicinity of 5,000 B.C. Early Man appeared in small and widely dispersed groups. His culture centered about the pursuit of large animals, now extinct. From about 2,000 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian epoch, the California population increased. Progenitors of the Indians, later encountered by European intruders, began moving in during this sub-era. His culture was oriented toward seed gathering (notably acorns).

From about 2,000 years ago, Indian population increased throughout the region represented by California. Groups with great diversity of language stocks (seven major stocks) and dialects became more or less indigenous to well-defined geographical areas. Ecological balance was reasonably achieved. Culture continued to follow a seed-gathering base, with fishing and hunting as strong elements. After European intrusion on the Pacific Coast, Indian populations held a heavy lead until the 1830's, when widespread European-introduced diseases killed great numbers. With commencement of the American Era, Indians must be regarded as an ethnic minority. For several decades after 1848, their cultural, social and political status was unclear.

## HISPANIC ERA

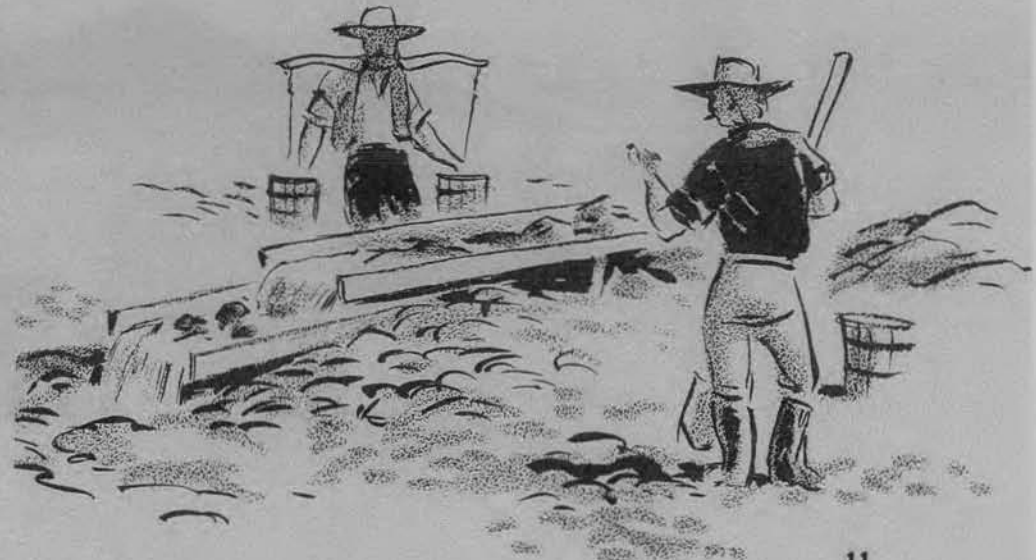
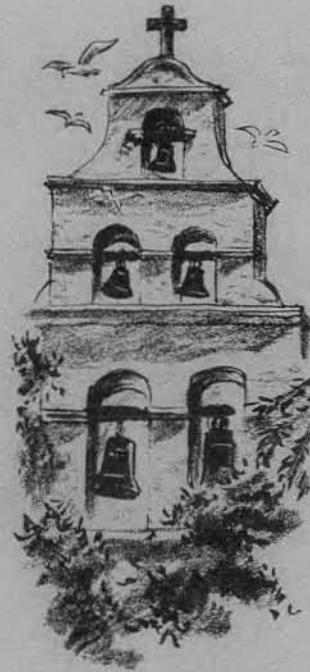
*1540 to 1848*

This era begins with 1540 (Cabrillo) and ends with 1848 (Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo). More than two centuries of rare and sporadic Spanish explorations of the Pacific Coast of North America culminated in 1769 with the founding of the first Franciscan mission colony in Alta California (San Diego de Alcalá). Completion of twenty additional missions signaled the closing of the Spanish emphasis and the opening of the Mexican emphasis (San Francisco Solano, 1823). Principal non-Spanish influences during this time were English (Drake, 1579), Russian (1806-1841), French (minor) and American (from circa 1790). Hispanic-era activity concentrated along a narrow coastal belt from San Diego to Sonoma.

## AMERICAN ERA

*1848 to present*

Although the American Era underwent steady change, it can be split roughly into two major parts with a rather ill-defined dividing line at about 1900. In 1848 the annexation of California by the United States was followed by the very profound impact of the Gold Rush. Agriculture, communications and transportation each greatly affected its exploitation and development. Population spread quite rapidly under these influences. Urban concentrations developed early (San Francisco, Sacramento); some relatively large expanses remained thinly populated. After approximately 1900, commerce and technology complemented agriculture in shaping the State's progress. The control and distribution of water and power, the increased population of diverse peoples, along with such cultural aspects as religion and education and recreation, play key roles in a still unfolding drama. Urbanization continues to escalate over this period (Los Angeles, San Francisco Bay Region, Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley centers, San Diego and southern desert areas).



The tide of human life may be said to have flowed through these eras from a quantitatively unknown, diverse and thinly spread population during the Paleo-Indian Sub-era; increasing and still wide-spread during the recent Indian Sub-era; ebbing during the Hispanic Era; and coming in with strong and steadily increasing waves over the American Era.

The comprehensive History Plan, as in this Preliminary Plan, will use the three-era system of classification. Additional sub-era classifications may be devised. In any case, to assure a comprehensive program of history, each era will be scrutinized from the standpoint of the following eight cultural aspects which will provide at least 24 points in combination with the eras for determining the State's historical needs:

- Architecture
- Exploration and Settlement
- Economic and Industrial
- Military

- Government
- Recreation and Leisure
- Social and Educational
- Religion





During the next few years, under the National Historic Preservation Act, the State of California will place special emphasis on the preservation of representative types of structures. To assure that this is accomplished, a tentative classification of architecture was devised as follows:

#### INDIAN ERA

*Style* – primitive

*Materials* – Local: Sticks, rocks and caves, brush, skins

*Types* – Dwellings

Communal structures

Ceremonial and burial

#### HISPANIC ERA

*Style* – Late Spanish colonial simplified

*Materials* – Adobe bricks, stone, tile, mortar, wood, leather

*Types* – Missions and subsidiary buildings

Dwellings – ranch and town

Presidios and subsidiary buildings

Custom houses

#### AMERICAN ERA

a. 1848-circa 1900

*Style* 1. Victorian - or eclectic, borrowed historic styles

Additional borrowings, locally, from the California missions, Morrish and Far Eastern styles. The California Bungalow drew on these.

2. Utility buildings - with no historic style relationship

*Materials*—Wood, brick, iron, stone, glass, plastic and stucco, concrete and grout

*Types* 1. Reflecting historic styles

Dwellings - city, town and country

Public buildings and churches, business blocks and stores

Hotels - resident, commercial and resort; railroad stations, theatres and opera houses, and schools

2. Without stylistic affiliation or borrowing

Prefabricated houses, warehouses and stores, barns, factories, mine buildings, railroad and marine facilities, etc.

b. Circa 1900 to present

*Style* – 1. “Correct” or “appropriate” - selected historical styles endorsed by Eastern and European trained architects. New to California were American Colonial, Spanish and Italian Renaissance and Churrigueresque (Mexican versions); locally “Monterey Colonial” and “Ranch” style, and finally elements from the earlier Mission Revival.

2. “Modern”, experimental and functional, rejective historic influences. Structure reflecting function.

*Materials*—As above, and reinforced concrete, steel, structural glass and synthetics, pre-formed units - wood, metal and concrete

*Types*— 1. Reflecting historic styles

Dwellings - city, town and country

Public buildings and churches, business blocks and stores

Hotels - resident, commercial and resort; railroad stations, theatres and opera houses, and schools

2. Skyscrapers, apartment houses, garages and gas stations, structures for new industries: motion pictures and airplanes, new recreational needs

In addition to the above classifications of the history of California, portions of the various eras and their cultural aspects will be packaged into themes or stories which will become units for interpretation of history. These will include themes such as:

The Gold Rush

The Exploration by Spanish, English and Russians

The California Mission

Socio-Political Considerations

The Spanish Settlements

The Mexican Ranchos

The Military

California's Architecture

The Chinese in California

# 5 People - how great are their needs for California history?

For ease in identifying the needs for history, the users of history were defined and classified into five major user-groups:

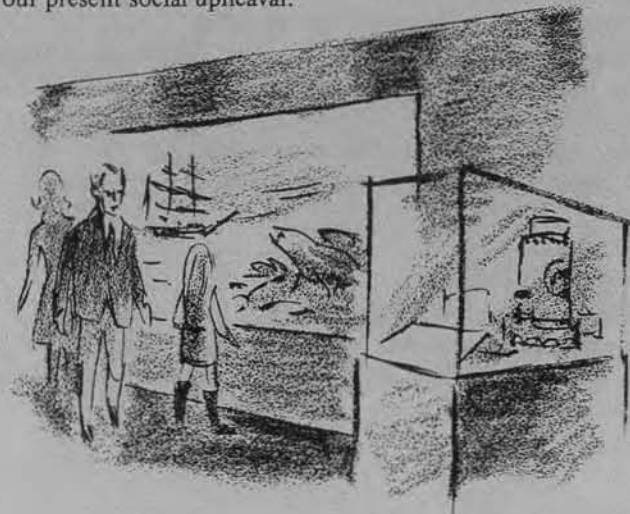
1. **SIGHTSEERS** are individuals or groups of individuals using leisure time for recreation, satisfying their curiosity, seeking education, and pursuing specialized historical interests. Sightseers are attracted to museums, markers along principal routes of travel, guide services, interpretive exhibits and literature. Visitor counts available from four national monuments and historic sites, from 107 state monuments and historic parks, and from 20 major local historical exhibitors, show an attendance of 19,654,827 for 1969. It should be noted that this figure represents attendance at only a small portion of California's historical areas and structures.
2. **STUDENTS** are the second largest group of history users, principally through school-arranged tours. Attendance figures for this group, as supplied from our survey of 131 historical areas, show at least 662,000 student visits in 1969.
3. **AMATEUR HISTORIANS** possess a more serious interest in their heritage. This is demonstrated by California's proliferation of organized historical societies, collectors and hobbyists scattered throughout the state. These people represent a strong and active force in promoting governmental history programs. It is estimated that historical societies and organizations number about 100,000 members.
4. **PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS** as a group are small in number and are usually college teachers and research students. By the nature of their backgrounds, this group is essential to provide the necessary authenticity of history required by all users.

5. **SPECIAL GROUPS** are varied in character. They include ethnic groups, retired people, handicapped, foreign students and other common interest groups such as business representatives. This user-group, while difficult to identify, is increasing in number.

The needs for most of these users are for emphasis of the spectacular happenings of the past. Threaded throughout is the need for each thematic story to be told accurately so the user may identify with that historical happening and understand its significance.

The professional historian's needs, however, are somewhat different. Above all, he needs safe repositories for historical records and artifacts as well as the preservation of key historical areas.

There is now described a greater, overriding need for historical programs -- to try to bridge the gap between the present and the past as a partial remedy to our present social upheaval.



# 6 Inventory of historical values, sites, and structures

In an attempt to locate as many historic sites, structures and artifacts as possible, an all-out inventory has started and will continue to the production of the Comprehensive Plan. Information gathered will be used to set priorities to preserve and interpret history. It will also be used to make recommendations for the National Register.

The principle sources for locating such sites, structures and artifacts are:

1. Over one hundred projects proposed by the California History Plan Committee.
2. The 60 entries in the National Register of Historic Places, and the additional 59 nominations under consideration.
3. The 841 listings in the *California Historical Landmarks* pamphlet dated January 1970 which have been reviewed by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee.
4. Previous studies and programs of the Department of Parks and Recreation which include:
  - a. The 136 feasibility studies made under the State Beach, Park, Recreation and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964
  - b. A list of studies recommended by the Frederic Law Olmsted Report of 1928 titled "California State Park Survey"
  - c. Proposals made by the California Legislature for acquisition of historical areas
  - d. Proposals made by various federal agencies for preservation of history in California
  - e. Adopted history programs from city, county and regional governments
  - f. Proposals on record made by special interest groups and individuals
  - g. The 1968 *California State Park System Plan*'s priority projects for acquisition, development and interpretive programs
  - h. Currently funded projects shown in the Department of Parks and Recreation's 1970-71 Capital Outlay Budget
  - i. The recently completed *Stabilization-Restoration Study* of all state-owned historic sites. From this inspection of over 300 buildings, cost estimates were developed for the Department's preservation program. Results of this study are considered in this Plan.
5. The University of California's *Archeological Site Survey* began in 1949 and has now identified over 10,000 archeological sites. This program is carried on from the Berkeley campus for northern California areas and from U.C.L.A. for southern California.
6. The *California Statewide Historic Sites Survey*, now in progress under the Act, will continue to be expanded and refined as part of the Comprehensive California History Plan. In order to accomplish this survey, each of California's 58 counties was asked to select, through its Board of Supervisors, a committee to inventory those districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects possessing historical significance and integrity. To date, results from these local surveys range from extensive and detailed to tentative and cursory. Selections made by the state staff from these lists and from other available sources have now been compiled as a preliminary inventory of historic places in California. Each of the 58 counties is represented in the preliminary inventory, with entries ranging from one to about 26. As this survey proceeds, both expansion and refinement of content will be attempted. Inventory entry values will be judged against the historic eras and cultural aspects as discussed in previous chapters.



# 7 Criteria

## *for preservation and interpretation of history*

State historical significance is greater than local (city, county, special district) significance and less than national significance.

National significance is primarily that history revolving about happenings of national or international importance such as major military events, international boundary negotiations, birthplaces of national leaders or history created by programs of federal agencies.

The function of the State is to provide planning and coordination to assure that all levels do their share of the history program. It is highly desirable for the State to assume a catalytic role of encouraging private enterprise and foundations to undertake a major role. The State's supplier role is to acquire areas of state significance, resist projects of less than state significance, and relinquish to the appropriate level those projects already acquired by the State that are of less than state or are of national significance.

The criteria for separating levels of significance are more easily stated than carried out. Indeed, there are those who claim it is impossible to devise meaningful criteria. The State of California, however, believes that in spite of the difficulty involved, it is absolutely essential to be relentless in tightening the criteria under which all suppliers of history can work in a coordinated manner. Only in this way can a comprehensive history plan be carried out.

For this Preliminary History Plan, criteria have been developed for acceptance of projects into the State Park System. There are many pressures on the State to accept projects of less than state significance.

Much work has to be done to establish criteria that can be used for regional and local programs. The Comprehensive Plan will recommend criteria for these and for the national level.

Below are criteria for determining state significances of proposed projects of areas, structures and artifacts:

1. Is it diagnostic of one or more cultural aspects of one of the three eras of history that is not represented in the State Park System; and is it necessary to meet a deficiency in the total California history story?
2. Does it have historical integrity, or is it diluted with adverse, false or non-conforming aspects?
3. If it is diagnostic, are there other examples that are better from the standpoint of representing a cultural aspect of an era, or filling a thematic need in the State's interpretive plan?
4. If it is already represented, is duplication necessary from the standpoint of predominantly statewide demand rather than regional or local demand?
5. Is it best located geographically so that it is accessible to large numbers of people?
6. Is it of such a nature that it lends itself particularly well for educational purposes -- research and classroom teaching?
7. Is its availability endangered? Is it soon to be destroyed? Is it now or never? (This is not enough - it must still possess quality historical values).
8. Does it have a favorable benefit-cost ratio - a low cost for acquisition, development, maintenance and operation relative to volume of visitation and inherent preservation values?



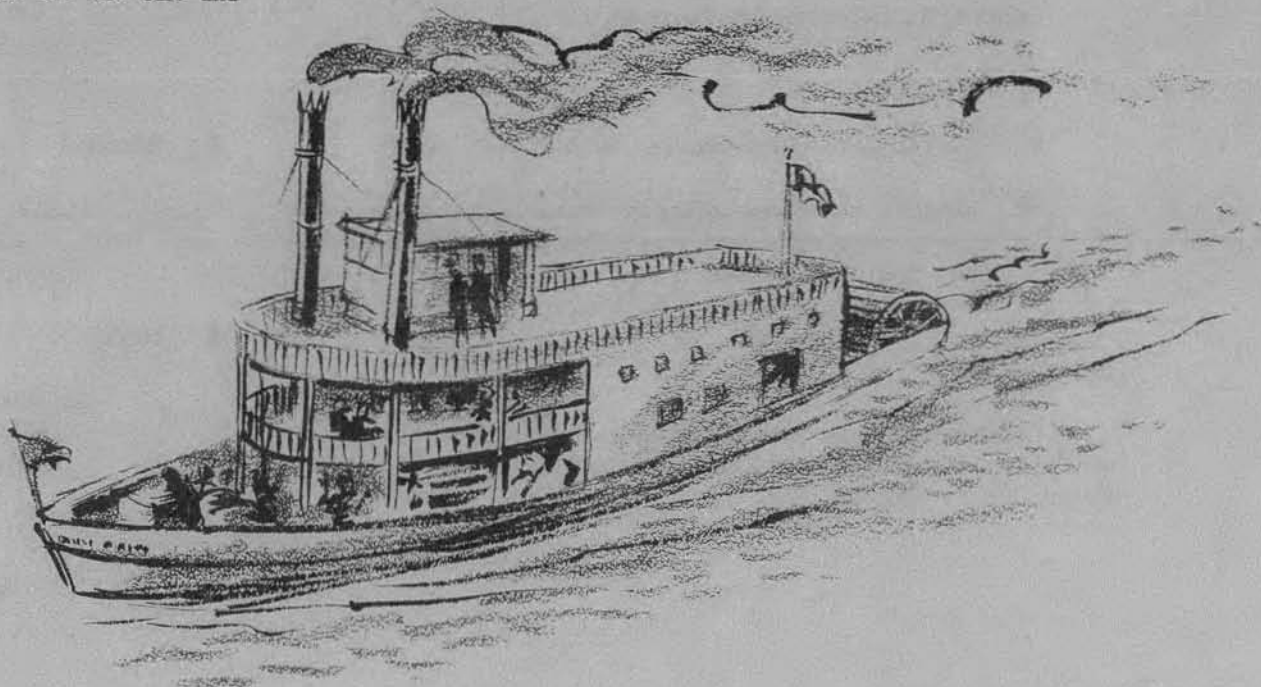
9. Is it designated on the Register of National Historic Sites or a likely candidate for such designation?
10. Is the project supported on a statewide basis by professional historians, educators, historical societies and by the local people in the area?

Once it is decided that a historical value be recognized, criteria have been established for the type of treatment it receives. It may receive one of the following:

- Recorded in a publication
- Marked as an important site
- Acquired as a site
- Developed
- Interpreted

The following is the descending order of priorities for the care and development of historic projects:

- Protection from damage
- Stabilization
- Restoration
- Reconstruction



# 8 Deficiencies

## *in preservation and interpretation of California history*

It is now time, under the National Historical Preservation Act, to take stock of the deficiencies in California's history program. Over the years, at the State level, the preservation of historical areas has responded primarily to the wishes of groups interested in particular phases of history. This has left some critical deficiencies in many of the eight cultural aspects of the three eras of California history. The Comprehensive History Plan will pin-point these deficiencies.

Following is a preliminary list of deficiencies:

### INDIAN ERA

- A 3-year study to determine location and quality of sites
- Acquiring and developing key Paleo-sites which characterize this culture. Some areas which may qualify are: Rancho La Brea Tar Pits, Klamath Lake Marsh Area, Tulare Lake Basin, Borax Lake, Buena Vista Lake, Anza-Borrego Area, and Santa Rosa Island.

### HISPANIC ERA

The emphasis of the Hispanic Era was centered about Spanish and Mexican cultural influences, with lesser emphasis placed upon English and Russian. There are deficiencies in:

- **Spanish**

Preserving, stabilizing or marking California's missions  
Acquiring and developing military establishments such as  
El Castillo in Monterey  
Studying, marking and interpreting exploration routes

- **English**

Research, particularly on Drake's exploration  
Broader interpretation of the English and their activities

- **Russian**

Further acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of  
Russian buildings at Fort Ross  
Improved interpretive program

- **Mexican**

Improved maintenance of existing structures  
Stabilization of some representative structures such as the  
Pueblo de Los Angeles and the Max Barracks (Sonoma)

## AMERICAN ERA

Most acquisition, development and interpretive efforts to date, for this era of California history, have been placed upon the "Gold Rush Theme." Categories of deficiencies are in:

### Architecture

Routes of explorations and settlements

Examples of industrial activities (oil, lumber, etc.)

Contributions of ethnic groups

Acquisition and interpretation of early American agriculture

History of science (aeronautics, electronics, atomic energy, etc.)

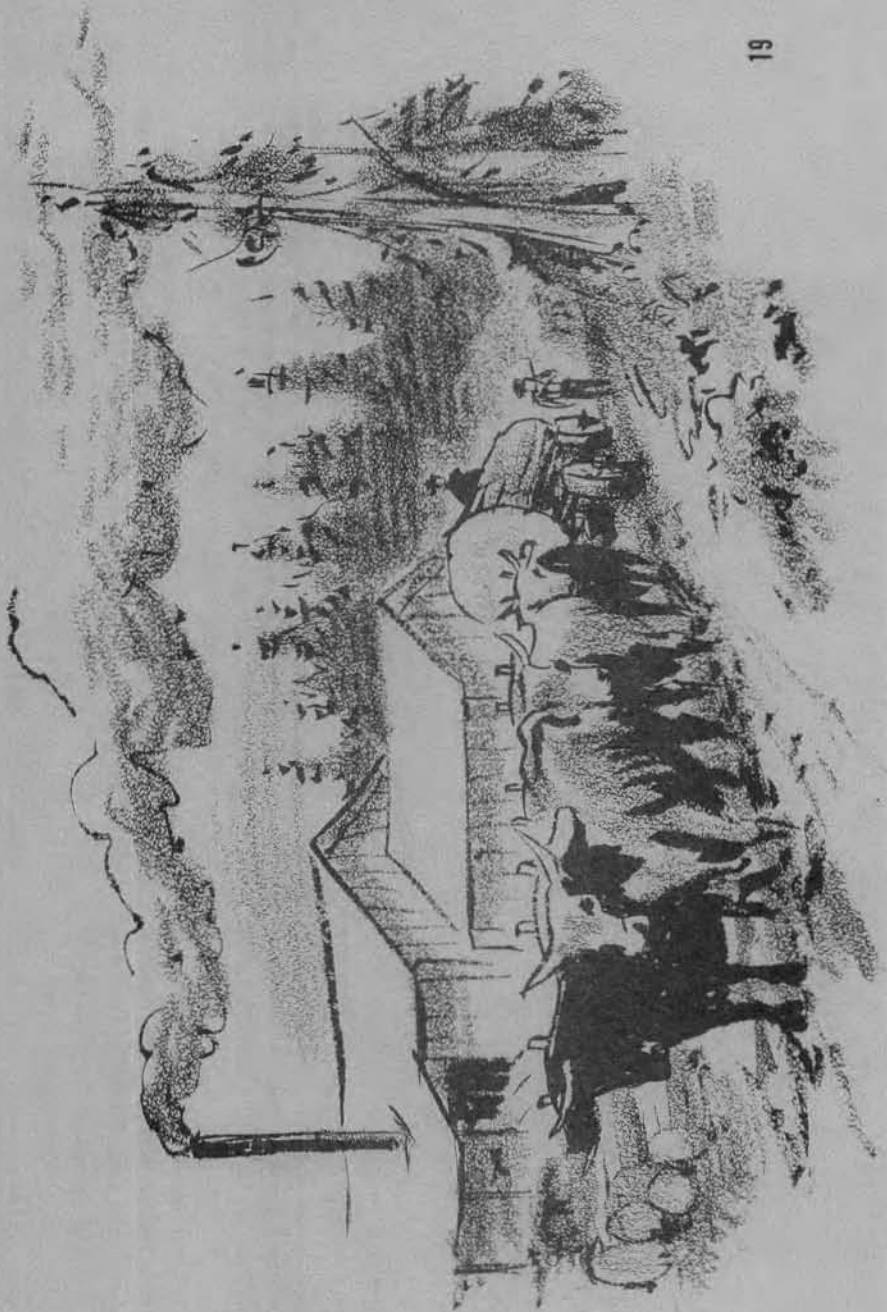
Acquisition and development of historic governmental buildings

Protection of county archives

Throughout each of these three eras of history there is a basic deficiency in long-range planning for preservation and interpretation.

There are many deficiencies in preserving, interpreting and making available for public use, areas and structures of regional and local significance.

The Comprehensive History Plan will define the deficiencies outlined in the above categories. It will also recommend programs for government and private agency action toward accomplishing a balanced preservation and interpretation plan.



# 9 Definition of Responsibilities

## for governmental agencies and private enterprise

" ' A Society without knowledge of its past, has no future! ' It has long been the responsibility of governments to preserve the cultural heritage of its people. It is a task in which all levels of government can and should participate. It is the role of the state to assume the leadership role in helping all levels do their part."

The foregoing quote prefaces a chapter in the 1968 *California State Park System Plan* entitled "Historical Preservation Needs." This chapter defines the role of the State into three categories; that of planning, coordinating and supplying areas for preservation and development:

**"Planning:** . . . to produce and annually update a five- and twenty-year program for preservation, including the acquisition of lands, restoration and reconstruction of facilities, and interpretation of these facilities to the public.

**"Coordination:** The State should assume the responsibility for coordinating the efforts of all organizations engaged in preserving evidences of California's history. The Department should provide the leadership in assuring that the total story of California's past is adequately told. The federal government. . . recognizes the state's pivotal role in this regard.

**"Supplying Historical Areas:** It is the responsibility of the State Park System to acquire, develop, operate, and interpret sites and buildings of statewide significance that are representative of people, events, and cultural elements important to and characteristic of each of California's [eras] of history. "

From the Preamble of the newly released *California Policy for Recreation:*

"Enhancement of environmental quality, development of recreation resources, and preservation of our heritage of natural and scenic landscape and of cultural, historical and archaeological values are responsibilities shared by government and the private sector. The State shall give these values appropriate consideration in overall planning, budgeting and programming."

and

**"Preservation of Common Heritage:** Some of our heritage of beauty, history and culture is too fragile or its interest is too dispersed to be the sole responsibility of a single local entity. . . It might be an historic structure or site threatened by some conflicting need. It might be collected remnants of the culture of earlier inhabitants of California such as in a museum. Whatever the kind--there are some values having such statewide interest that state government should share responsibility in preserving and maintaining them for the public good."

The State must continue its responsibility to identify landmarks of State significance and cooperate with local governments in marking their points of historical interests. The California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee is providing leadership in this field, and has recently issued a revised set of criteria for this active program.

The foregoing examples of philosophy and policy indicates the intent and willingness of the State of California to shoulder its responsibility.

The newly developed *California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan* outlines responsibilities of levels of government, and specifically refers to the federal level as follows:

**"Planner:** To develop and maintain a comprehensive nationwide outdoor plan. . . (including historical preservation element). . . To encourage, through financial and technical assistance, the development and maintenance of statewide outdoor recreation plans. . . (which also includes historical preservation).

**"Coordinator:** To discuss and review with affected governmental agencies and with the general public all federal programs. . . To define clearly the federal



goals, policies and standards, and to coordinate the total federal effort in an effective manner. . . To assign to a single agency . . . a pivotal position in coordinating all federal projects and programs. . .

**"Supplier :** To insure the preservation and wise use of natural, historical and recreation resources of national significance. . . This usually, but not always, means federal administration. . . that protects for all time the nation's priceless heritage. To encourage . . . through technical assistance and grants-in-aid."

The responsibilities of local governments and the private sector within the State of California are summarized below:

#### *Local Governments*

Any general plan for a city, county or regional government should contain an element which identifies those historical resources within their spheres of influence needing preservation and interpretation.

#### *Private Sector*

Currently, the role of the private sector is diverse and unclear. Private historical organizations range from those with established bylaws, constitutions and fund-raising capabilities to those with informal gatherings by neighborhood groups. Nevertheless, their efforts are sincere, and contribute greatly to our fund of historical information. However, because of their limitations for long-term funding and their short life, their accumulated efforts, collections and projects are often left to a variety of fates when the organizational interest wanes and funds are no longer available. (A listing of organizations with California history interests will be developed for the Comprehensive Plan). Studies indicate that local historical societies are transitory, with an average life span of about twenty years, and when the driving force propelling such a society has waned, that society usually cannot continue to preserve history, and certainly not in perpetuity. However, it is recognized that the support, interest and involvement of private and special interest groups and societies are of prime importance in achieving and implementing worthy projects or in stimulating government action.

#### **Historical Laws:**

The legal requirements for the State's commitment to historical programs are presently being inventoried and evaluated, and will be summarized in the Comprehensive Plan. The summary will include digests of the voluminous materials from state, regional, county and city levels of government. Recommendations will be made for new legislation. Both federal and state grants-in-aid programs should provide impetus for involvement of organizations and agencies throughout California.



# 10 Proposals for Programs

## to meet deficiencies

The State of California proposes to avail itself of funds under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665. In October 1970, applications will be submitted to accomplish this.

The first submission of projects will be for the acquisition and development of units in the State Park System. It is essential that the first projects be at the State level for two reasons: first, there is money budgeted at the State level that can be used for matching purposes; second, it is necessary to complete the Comprehensive California History Plan in order to recommend projects for matching funding at the local levels or for private enterprise.

A three-year program is presented in this Preliminary Plan, even though it is certain that it will be changed each year applications are made.

Table 1 represents the first fiscal year, 1970-71, in which the State proposes to spend \$672,860 on 15 historical projects.

Tables 2 and 3 outline historical projects proposed for two additional years. It was not deemed feasible to describe these in detail because these advanced budgets will be changed.

TABLE 1. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION — PROGRAM BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

PROJECTS	FUNDS
<i>Angel Island State Park</i>	\$ 8,100
Stabilization of three buildings: Administration Building (East Garrison) — repair roof and replace windows and doors; Chapel (East Garrison) — reroof building and patch cracks in stucco; Guardhouse (East Garrison) — repair roof and replace several windows.	
<i>Benicia Capitol State Historic Park</i>	1,900
Stabilization of two buildings: Work on foundation of the historic Joseph Fischer Residence, repair roof, and provide other miscellaneous repairs; add shingles and repair siding on barn used for artifact storage.	
<i>Columbia State Historic Park</i>	8,700
Stabilization of seven buildings: Old Bakery, City Hotel, Jackson Residence, D.O. Mills, Ebler, Bayhaut, Soderer & Marshall. Restoration of two buildings. Minor repairs on one building. Stabilization includes strengthening supports	

PROJECTS	FUNDS
and beams, and roof repair needed to prevent damage to buildings. Minor repair to School House (Bldg. No. 9599) includes raking and repointing of exterior walls. This will complete the restoration of this building.	
<i>Delta Meadows</i> (New Project)	10,000
Purchase of 10 acres to provide preservation of the valuable Plains Miwok Indian Site.	
<i>Drum Barracks</i> (New Project)	97,500
Complete restoration of Officer's Quarters: remove and replace girders, joists, subfloor, and finish floor where necessary. Excavate approximately 1500 cubic feet of earth; remove and replace plaster in stairwell area on both first and second floors; place temporary roof covering over entire roof; paint new plaster and exterior of building; add emergency lighting.	
<i>Folsom Lake State Recreation Area</i> (Historic Powerhouse)	6,400
Stabilization: Strengthen supports and secure metal railings to metal stringers; repair and/or restore debris chutes; restore retaining wall; repair and/or restore stairway; activate fire hydrant; repair and/or restore lining of forebay and strainers at entrance to forebay on Powerhouse Accessories.	
<i>Fort Ross State Historic Park</i>	7,600
Stabilization: Repair roof of Commander's House with existing materials on hand; caulk between wall timbers, particularly on southeast wall.	

PROJECTS	FUNDS
<i>Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park</i>	100,000
Continuing stabilization: This year's work to complete the Purdah Screens at "C" House; repairs to tile roof of Casa Grande building; rework wiring in main building; repair tile roof, steps, landings, walks and railings at "A" House.	
<i>Jack London State Historic Park</i>	7,200
Installation of fire and intrusion detection systems to cover all areas of Charmian House. Systems will provide warning signals to ranger's residence and to local law and fire department facilities over lease-lines. Charmian London's home contains many exhibits, furnishings, original manuscripts, illustrations, letters and other mementos of Jack London's life.	
<i>Los Encinos State Historic Park</i>	44,660
Stabilization of de la Oso Adobe entails removal and replacement of loose plaster on exterior walls; repair or replacement — ceiling joists on porches, doors, windows, door and window jambs, porch posts and deck.	
<i>Old Sacramento State Historic Park</i>	342,000
Initial development: Restoration of F. B. Hastings Building including architectural-historical research.	
<i>Old Town San Diego State Historic Park</i>	10,000
Stabilization of Estudillo Garden Wall including replacing and replastering adobe wall and restoring the gates and gates' jambs.	

## PROJECTS

### *Plumas-Eureka State Historic Park*

Johnsville-Lodge Building — preservation includes working on foundation under entire historic structure; repairing underpinnings; removing all dormers; placing temporary covering on roof; and patching galvanized iron flashings at chimneys, vents, intersections of walls and roof areas, valleys and crickets.

### *San Juan Bautista State Historic Park*

Complete restoration of the historic Settler's Cabin includes restoring concrete foundation, fireplace, sidewalls, and floor planking; replacing windows and doors; reconstructing roof and applying new roofing.

### *Will Rogers State Historic Park*

Complete restoration of the Foreman's Quarters begun in 1967. Replace roofing; install finished wood floor; complete interior and exterior wall finish; replace electrical system; install brick paving at entries and barriers to protect exhibits and furnishings; complete site work.

**TOTAL — PROGRAM BUDGET FOR FISCAL  
YEAR 1970-71**

## FUNDS

11,000

6,800

11,000

\$672,860

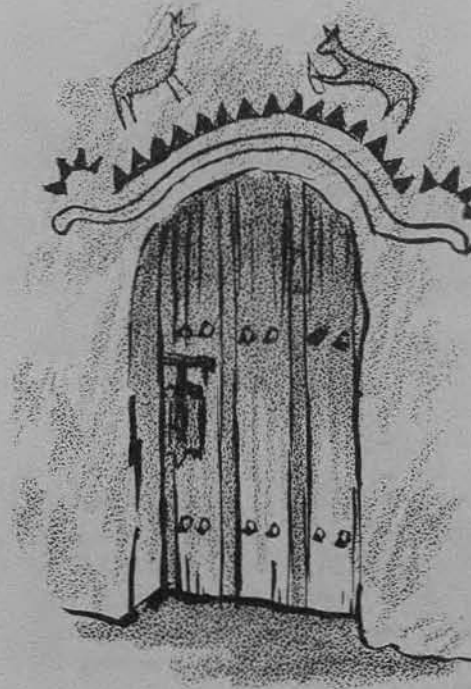




TABLE 2. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND  
RECREATION – PROGRAM BUDGET FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1971-72

PROJECTS	FUNDS
Angel Island State Park	\$100,000
Bodie State Historic Park	52,000
Emerald Bay State Park	65,000
Folsom Lake State Recreation Area	32,000
Fort Humboldt State Historic Park	6,000
Fort Ross State Historic Park	34,000
Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park	200,000
La Purisima Mission State Historic Park	20,000
Los Encinos State Historic Park	20,000
Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park	6,000
Pio Pico State Historic Park	50,000
San Juan Bautista State Historic Park	77,000
Shasta State Historic Park	11,800
Sonoma State Historic Park	15,350
Sutter's Fort State Historic Park	20,000
Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park	2,000
Will Rogers State Historic Park	11,000

TOTAL – PROGRAM BUDGET FOR F.Y. 1971-72 \$722,150

TABLE 3. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND  
RECREATION – PROGRAM BUDGET FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

PROJECTS	FUNDS
Angel Island State Park	\$ 100,000
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	20,000
Columbia State Historic Park	5,000
Dry Lagoon State Park	10,000
Hearst San Simeon State Historic Park	200,000
Millerton Lake State Recreation Area	3,000
Oroville Reservoir State Recreation Area	3,000
Patrick's Point State Park	5,000
Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park	10,000
San Diego Old Town State Historic Park	750,000
Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park	2,000

TOTAL – PROGRAM BUDGET FOR F.Y. 1972-73 \$1,108,000







Public Law 89-665  
89th Congress, S. 3035  
October 15, 1966

## An Act

80 STAT. 915

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
The Congress finds and declares—

Historic prop-  
erties.  
Preservation  
program es-  
tablished.

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

### TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

Buildings and  
objects, etc.  
Expansion and  
maintenance of  
National Regis-  
ter.

(1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;

(2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and

Grants to  
states.

(3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

National Trust  
for Historic  
Preservation.  
16 USC 466-  
468d.

(b) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

"State."

(2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the develop-

"Project."

appendix

"Historic preservation."

"Secretary." Conditions for grants.

16 USC 4601-4 note.

Waiver.

Apportionment.

Limitation.

ment of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however*, That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

## TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Records.

Exemptions.

Appropriation.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, membership.



Terms of  
office.Chairman,  
selection.

Duties.

Report to  
President and  
Congress.Other Federal  
agencies, co-  
operation.

Compensation.

(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.

(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.

(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.

(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).

(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.

(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;

(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;

(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.

Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compen-

sation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

Sec. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

Approved October 15, 1966.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1916 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 1363 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

July 11: Considered and passed Senate.  
Sept. 19: Considered in House.  
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House, amended.  
Oct. 11: Senate concurred in House amendment.

Executive  
Director.

68 Stat. 483.

Personnel.

Ante, p. 288.

60 Stat. 810.

